

nally chest exit wound, Connally wrist entry. Connally wrist exit, Connally thigh entry. McDonald relates "Saul's impression:" "It [the one bullet] apparently did not strike a bone and drove on to hit Governor John Connally. I learned later that it struck the governor's ribs, disintegrating and did severe damage to the lung cavity. Fragments of it, exiting, struck the wrist and penetrated the thigh." (p. 176)

Now, the same "disintegrating bullet" that was not going to leave a trace of a second gun, sends fragments in two separate directions (the governor's left thigh and his right wrist) through a single 5 centimeter hole. No mention is made of further fragments in Connally's chest, other than pieces of the damaged rib.

McDonald quoting "Saul" used many words in casting Oswald as a person that was barely capable of walking a straight line. In actuality, Oswald had to be rather bright. This is evidenced by some of the reading materials found in his residence, the fact that he had learned Russian, gone to Russia and returned to the United States, all requiring ability to think clearly.

McDonald quoting "Saul" relates: "Whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was convinced that his shots — aimed to miss — had "killed" the president, he panicked. His state of mind can barely be dreamed of ..." (p. 188) He goes on to state that immediately Oswald went to his room, got his pistol and proceeded to the Texas Theater. But words such as "dizzily," "paralyzed shock," "shreds of rationality," "uncontrollable emotion," and "crazed mind" were used by McD/"Saul" to describe Oswald. Yet there has been no evidence to show that Oswald ever acted other than with logical reserve through-out the period of the assassination, his imprisonment, and up to his shooting by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

Contrary to McDonald quoting "Saul", suppose Oswald had been on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had to have hidden the rifle, run down stairs as fast as possible, and been in the lunch room in time to meet Roy Truly, the building manager of the depository, and officer Marion Baker, the policeman who confronted Oswald with gun drawn. According to both Truly and Baker in later interviews, Oswald exhibited no fear or emotion, other than possibly being a bit startled to have a pistol pointed at him. Oswald then is known to have bought a coke and walked from the second floor to the first floor.

A final remarkable assertion by McDonald quoting "Saul" is the way in which he treats the timing of the shots that hit the victims.

"I [Saul] am pretty sure that between my first shot and my second shot, the time spread was so minute that they could easily have sounded like one shot." (p.177)

"Saul" is supposed to have fired only two shots; the first hitting both the President and the Governor, and the second exploding the President's head. Then both woundings should have appeared as though they "Could easily have been from one shot." However, with the Zapruder film as a chronograph, we know and the Warren Commission knew that the time span was approximately 5.6 seconds (Zapruder frames 210 through 313). This differential in time is totally inexcusable in any document that purports to deal with facts.

"Appointment in Dallas" is not factual material. It is so full of gaps and contradictions that both the author's motives and credibility become dubious.

\$10,000 is offered by Mr. Rick Bennett of Hagorth Corporation in the November 1976 issue of "People and the Pursuit of Truth" to any person or group that can prove McDonald a fraud or McDonald's account a fraud.

A voice-stress analysis machine deals with stress in an individual's voice. Supposedly, if the individual believes what he is saying, the machine will show little or no stress; therefore "truth." Conversely, if an individual does not believe what he is saying, it is expected that there will be much stress; therefore "lies." But voice stress-analysis machines should have a large amount of testing. McDonald could sincerely believe what he is saying, pass the low stress test, and appear to be truthful. But belief and facts are very different.

It would be desirable that McDonald explain the far too many discrepancies that exist in his story. □

Some Pictures of Dallas Events and Computer Enhancement

1. From: Ronald J. Barr
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As a subscriber to "People and the PURSUIT of Truth," I have become hardened and skeptical about certain recent books and articles regarding the assassination of J.F.K.

The December 1976 issue of Esquire Magazine has published 3 remarkable pictures. These pictures are supposedly computer enhanced using the same process as NASA uses to enhance pictures transmitted from Mars.

The first photograph reveals John Connally holding a revolver to his own wrist during the assassination. The second, the assassination of Oswald, reveals a completely different expression on the face of the escorting policeman. The third, the swearing in of L.B.J. on airforce 1, reveals a complete set of different characters surrounding the new President and Jackie Kennedy.

I am skeptical because I find the first photo mindboggling in its impact, and secondly, all the originals have been purposely made fuzzy (I have copies of these pictures in my own archives).

I would be most interested in hearing your comments and analysis of the Esquire Magazine article.

2. From: Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

Since I have been in the computer field since 1939, and have studied computers for 37 years, I should like to say that "computer-enhanced" in the case of some computer programs for enhancement is reasonable, and "computer-enhanced" in the case of other computer programs is a new way to tell a lie.

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The 1976 Presidential Elections: Aftermath

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The Carter Era

On Nov. 2 Jimmy Carter was elected the 39th President of the U.S. in the closest race since John Kennedy faced Richard Nixon in 1960. Carter's election came as a surprise to those assassination researchers who believe the power-control group or the "Invisible Government" will not allow anyone to occupy the White House who does not agree to cover up the various assassination cases and other forms of clandestinism in America. The essential question is: Will Carter finally take a definitive stand on these issues, and will he support the Congress in its new probe?

The Power Control Group vs. Carter

There is still reason to believe that the power control group may eliminate Carter or Mondale or both in a very covert fashion in order to preserve the continuity of the cover-ups. They may not want to risk having both the Congress and the White House under the control of Democratic liberals (or people with an ambiguous ideology), or even because "there are few people President Ford dislikes as much as he does Jimmy Carter." /1/

The Rockefeller-Backed Trilateral Commission

On the other hand, there is also the possibility that the White House may be essentially powerless to stop the cover-ups since there are so many people in government who can manipulate the office of the Presidency. It has been pointed out that some of Carter's top advisors in the crucial area of foreign policy are somewhat to the right of Henry Kissinger; these men include Zbigniew Brzezinski and Paul Nitze, two philosophical kingpins of the Rockefeller-backed Trilateral Commission. /2/ From the Kennedy-Johnson era, Carter has worked with George Ball and Walt Rostow, two "think tank" personalities who strongly favor interventionist policies, and who have been linked by at least one researcher to the CIA's "New Team." /3/

A Hypothesis

Regardless of where Carter may actually stand, it is difficult to completely reject the original hypothesis that the power-control group will not allow anyone to occupy the White House who will not adhere to the cover-up strategy. It would be foolish for us to breathe a sigh of relief solely because the Nixon-Ford-Rockefeller Administration is gone, for we may now be faced with its Democratic correlate. It is well known that Carter has been briefed by CIA director George Bush on "national security" matters (that perennial slogan). Has Carter already been groomed by the CIA for his new position? Although the media has tried to emphasize Ford's "nice guy" qualities, it is obvious that

a lack of trust in Ford was a key issue in Ford's defeat; the power control group may have foreseen that trust would be a major concern in this election and searched for and promoted someone who could regain the confidence of the people while continuing to agree to clandestine, illegal policies, especially outside the United States.

Let's hope that this hypothesis is false. Let's hope that Carter will be a force for good. However we must watch and wait with far more critical eyes than before.

Footnotes

- /1/ "The New Look," in "Newsweek," Nov. 15, 1976, p. 26
- /2/ Robert Scheer, "Jimmy, We Hardly Know Y'All" in "Playboy," Nov. 1976
- /3/ Samuel Thurston, "The Central Intelligence Agency and the New York Times" in "Computers and Automation", July 1971 □

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The "Assassin's Window". This is the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository. "Saul" supposedly aimed his rifle at Lee Harvey Oswald in the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository, but did not shoot.

Yet the photographs of that window taken 5.7 seconds before the shooting and 3 seconds after the shooting show the window only 1/4 open and in both cases nobody there. (See a listing of over 500 photographs related to the assassination, and two pictures, No. 8 and No. 121, in "Computers and Automation," May 1970, pages 52 and 42, respectively.) Did McDonald do his homework?

Perhaps a researcher needs a coefficient of reliability: .98 for very reliable, .50 for half his statements true and half his statements false, and .02 for very unreliable. Yet a researcher can at all times be fully convinced that he is telling "the truth," even when he is substituting one city for another, one hotel for another, one informant for another, etc., because of the rules of the "intelligence community," or shall we say the "intelligence priesthood"? □

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If the computer program for enhancement is not specified, then it must be assumed that different portions of the pictures were specially treated to produce an image of a revolver, different facial expressions, and different persons. In the absence of the specification of the computer program, the pictures in "Esquire" magazine must be considered falsifications in the interest of sensationalism. □